## "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1847.

RUMORS OF PROBABLE PEACE, &c.

The mail of Saturday furnished the subjoined rumors and speculations in relation to an approaching peace with Mexico, which have been circulated by the correspondents of the Press from this city, and which we give to our readers for what they are is but the repetition of a story with which we have been frequently entertained for several months past. For aught we know, however, it may be that peace in the recent intelligence from Mexico any thing to sustain the confident tone of the correspondent of the Ledger. It is certain that Mexico is utterly unable to raise and equip armies capable of meeting our forces in the field, and it may be that the increasing evidence of this fact forms the ground on which a speedy peace is so confidently predicted.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA LEDGER OF JULY 2.

IMPORTANT.-We learn from a reliable source at Washington that there is a prospect of a speedy peace with Mexico. The letter communicating the information says it may be in less than twenty days. The Mexicans have had the whole text of the treaty, which Mr. TRIST carried with him, communicated to them, and they are satisfied with it. The news will probably shorten his visit to the North. This is an important fact, and we have no doubt from the source whence it came that it may be relied upon.

> CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PUBLIC LEDGER. WASHINGTON, JUNE 30, 1847.

We have no further news from Mexico, but expect little or no more fighting. Indeed, the entire success of the peace party, its growing permanent influence, and the total overthrow of the war party, are things so certain that the fate of Mexico seems to be written on the wall. I think that Gen. Scott will hardly be suffered to enter the capital in any other capacity than as a friend and a skilful negotiator, and that the peace about to be concluded will be a lasting one. I think we have so far the fate of Mexico in our hands, that even a lost battle or a change of rulers in the capital, by which military instead of civil and peaceably inclined rulers shall succeed to power, would not seriously alter the position of affairs. We have accomplished three of the most difficult things in our relations with Mexico. First, we separated the clergy from the military; second, we convinced the clergy that it is their interest to treat with us; and, thirdly, we have so far overcome the prudery of Mexico that her leaders not only listen to our propositions of peace, but actually talk of peace themselves without blushing up to their eyes. After satisfied with the acquisition of it, in view of its military and unavailing, maritime position, which will render us masters of the Pa-

The quarrel, or rather the little misunderstanding between Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist has, I believe, been settled, and may now be considered at an end, as new despatches, specifying their respective powers, and freshinstructions, have probably by this time gone out to them for their respective guidance. The three million fund, which has been placed entirely at the disposition of the State Department, will no doubt be exclusively approprinted by Mr. Trist, subject to the order of Mr. Buchanan, and, as this is no episode, but part of the diplomatic power sidered as being entrusted, next to the fighting part of Gen. Scott, with the most important part of the negotiations for peace with Mexico. I think that the Government has managed all this with great tact.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Washington Jery L.

I have learned to-day, from a high and entirely authentic source, which I am not at liberty to mention, that General tain under any divided authority. In time of actual war and . ed to no one-we are committed to no one. cessarily use his own discretion in all intercourse with the enemy, for all regular diplomatic intercourse is necessarily at an end. The commander becomes, ex necessitate, the only diplomatist and negotiator. It is for him to hold such intercourse with the enemy's Government as the usages of war in civilized countries allow. To control his action by any civil agent would be to deprive him of the authority belonging exclusively to his station, and to retard and embarrass all his operations.

It may be considered as certain that General Scorr will sustain all the rights belonging to his station and peculiar

the above statement.

While I state these as undeniable and authentic facts, I must add that I do not see in them any thing detrimental to the much-talked-of negotiations for peace with Mexico. On the contrary, it is evident that General Scorr, if left alone, can exert in Mexico an influence potent for peace, while his prudence, capacity, and fortune render him irresistible in war.

Having placed before our readers as above such rumors, floating in the vicinity of the Public offices nati Times is responsible for the following story : in this city, as had been caught up and transmitted to different Eastern papers by their several correspondents here, who frequently have access to true news, but sometimes are misled by erroneous information, we now copy the following Letter from a source seldom deceived, and of later date than the letters giving reports of impending peace:

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. WASHINGTON, JULY 3, 1847.

The rumors, or rather assertions, that have, within a few days, gone from this city, to the effect that a treaty of peace, &c. has actually been made with Mexico, and that the pext mail will probably bring it, &c., are all purely imaginative. But, after a while, General Scorr will unquestionably reach the capital, and there he will have an opportunity to make such a treaty as the Government has dictated, with some shadow of a Government-perhaps Governor Trais'r himself, who is to be the Civil Governor of the city of the Montezuman.

The scene of war now presented in Mexico, with its hor- pr rors of pestilence, of famine, and of murder, is the most dis. a settlement. It was proposed to apply one half of the shares gusting and soul-sickening spectacle that ever disgraced a page of the company to the absorption of about three millions of in human history. The late letters from Monterey show that debt. The creditors to surrender their claims, and to receive the murder of non-combatants is the daily diversion of the as an equivalent twenty thousand shares of the stock. More American troops. Accounts from Vera Cruz exhibit some than two millions of the debt have already been surrend te striking facts as to the great mortality among the American upon these terms, and about six thousand five hundred of troops. The Vera Cruz "Eagle" and the letters from the the twenty thousand shares of stock. army correspondents cannot be expected to tell the worst of these tales of horror.

General Taylor's letter vexes and disappoints some of those Whig politicians who expected to find in him a partisan. It district of Rhode Island, have been stripped and hauted in relieves the Democrats from the apprehension that General Taylor's great name would be used to destroy their organization. Why the Whigs should be disappointed at the letter, General Taylor had written any other letter on the subject, he to mackerel fishing. It remains to reputation. How could he bind himself to the purposes of

The course of the authorities at Newport, however, goes to

rests of one party

General Taylor will find that "a spontaneous action" of the "nation at large" will not be adequate to overthrow party organizations. I predict that, before the meeting of Congress, he will announce to his friends that he will not suffer his name to be used as a candidate, under any circumstances.

I stated to you, in my letter of the 23d ultimo, that instructions were sent to General Scorr, by the hands of Col. Souns, to enter into a negotiation with any Government which the peace party should establish, and to aid in the establishment of such a Government if necessary. Col. Sours was slain on his journey from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, and his despatches fell into the hands of the enemy. The same inworth. What is now said on the approach of peace structions were, however, as I stated, forwarded by other

We have a confirmation of this statement in the Mexican papers of the 7th ultimo. The despatch from the Secretary War, thus obtained by the Mexicans, is noticed in the is really near at hand, though we cannot discover Republicano. It was the despatch of 30th April, which was explicit as to leave no room for misapprehension. This letter the one sent by Col. Sours. "It gives him directions how to we know is now on file in Washington; and if the report operate with disaffected Mexican States." This latter portion is regarded, we see, by the Mexicans, as very important. by procuring a copy of it, can set us right. We shall, I suppose, soon see the document itself, as it has appeared in the Republicano.

The instructions on this subject to Gen. Scott are probably similar to those given in June, 1846, to Gen. Taylor.

Gen. TAYLOR was authorized to accept terms of peace, and establish an armistice while these proposals were submitted to this Government. Further, he was instructed as follows:

"Between the political parties into which the country is divided, there must be some more liberal and more friendly to us than others. The same may be said of rival chiefs, political and military; and even among the departments are local antipathies and dissensions. In all this field of division, in all these elements of social, political, personal, and local discord, there must be openings to reach the interests, President will call an extra session of the Senate, and this passions, or principles of some of the parties, and thereby to conciliate their good will and make them co-operators with us in bringing about an honorable and a speedy peace. The Trist's plenary authority. management of these delicate movements is confided to your discretion, but they are not to paralyze the military arm, or in any degree to arrest or retard your military movements. These must proceed vigorously. Policy and force are to be combined; and the fruits of the former will be prized as highly as partment. He at once informed Mr. Trist that he should not those of the latter."

" Availing yourself of divisions which you may find existing among the Mexican people to which allusion has been made, it will be your policy to encourage the separate Departand occupy, to declare their independence of the Central Government of Mexico, and either become our allies, or to assume, as it is understood Yucatan has done, a neutral attitude in the existing war between the United States and Mexico. In such of the Departments or States as may take this course, you will give the inhabitants assurances of the protection of your army until the return of peace, so far as may be consis- until formally recalled. tent with your military plans of operation. When peace is taude, they may decide for themselves their own form of

Gen. Scorr is doubtless instructed to pursue a somewhat similar course, and to encourage the peace party to organize independent Governments, and to make alliances or treaties

The New Orleans "Delta" states that despatches from Washington have passed through that place Mexico is once thoroughly satisfied that she is, in her present for both Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor, which are nate to a clerk in the State Department, and that, too, upon ton on Thursday last in the steamship Cambria. condition, and with her present nominal limits, as little a match said to be of a character to regulate the conduct of questions belonging exclusively to the military authority. with us as she is likely to be after the cession of one or two our Generals, in case of some amicable arrangeprovinces, she will, I am certain, be as resigned to part with ment, and directing them to continue their military California, which is of no particular use to her, as we shall be movements should our efforts to make peace prove

Mr. CLAY, in reply to a letter from some gentlemen in Maine who had sent him a present of some scythes, and referred in their letter to the Mexican War, says: "Yes, gentlemen, I certainly concur with you in deprecating this Mexican war, the causes which brought it about, and the manner of its commencement. I sincerely wish that every bayonet and sword employed in its prosecution, by both belligerents, were converted into scythes, conferred upon Mr. Trist, the latter, assuredly, may be con- 'ploughshares, and axes, and they dedicated to their respective uses in the innocent and peaceful

> The "Whig Central Committee of the State of Ohio," in a late address to the Whigs of that State, tion, because we were unfortunately not present; none but the members being allowed that privilege; but we were afteruse the following language:

" A word on the subject of the Presidential can-Scorr, as the commanding officer of the army, and charged . if we had the power, from aspiring to the highest with the invasion of Mexico and the conquest of peace, has 'office within the gift of the people. Neither would determined not to allow any interference with his authority, we make military successes, however brilliant, a large old-fashioned continental spurs which were affixed to from Mr. Trist or any other person, whatever may be their "test of qualification. And while we condemn and instructions from the State Department. Acting as comman, reject no man, so neither do we propose any man der-in-chief, he has responsibilities which he could not sus- in connexion with the Presidency. We are pledginvasion, and in the presence of a fee, a commander must ne- ' do not think the present a proper time to select a candidate. Let us reassert our principles, and de-'clare the policy on which we intend to act."

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA

A letter has been received at St. Louis from Monterey, Upper California, dated the 14th of April last. It was transmitted through the interior of Mexico. It does not appear that any event of public interest had transpired between the date of the Northern States of the Union, and I need not say that I am letter and our previous advices. Gen. KEARNY was at Monterey : Col. Mason, of the Dragoons, From another source, particularly partial to Mr. TRIST, I had arrived there; Com. BIDDLE and Com. SHUhave information, also direct and authentic, corroborative of BRICK were in port, with their squadrons. Every thing in Upper California was then quiet. Gen. Kearny was expected to leave for the United States about the first of July, taking the route by way of

> Cantain WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Indian Superinton dent, died at Fort Townsend on the 12th instant,

"THE ELEPHANT" IN DANGER .- The Cincin-An old centleman from the country, whose son has volum ered in Capt. Brough's company of Rough and Ready Calets, was explaining to one of our citizens yesterday the adnirable qualities his son possessed for a soldier. The old man, having read the call of the gallant captain for patriotic young nen who wished to "see the elephant," remarked : " Why. or, he aint afeard o' nothing, my son aint-he's perfectl sperate ; and, should be ever come across that elephant, wouldn't wonder if he killed it. It's just like him.

Carer Justice Sprices .- The numerous friends of this venerable Jurist will rejoice to hear that he has cutirely resovered from his recent illness. We saw a letter from him to a friend in this city, duted the 2d instant, which was written in a full flowing hand. Mr. S. bids fair to enjoy still many years of his "green old age." -Albany Journal,

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Vicksburg Rullram and Banking Company, held in Philadelphia on the 1st instant, it was stated that arrangements had been some time in progress to combine the interests of all parties, and by com omises to bring the affairs of that institution to a close or to

THE VESSELS SELLED AT NEWPORT.-The vessels which were seized at Newport for the violation of the license laws, under a process from the United States District Court for the dock. The crew of three of the vessels have returned to their homes in Wellfleet. The offence charged is that, while they had taken out licenses for codfishing, with the intention of claiming a bounty from the Government for the time so emor should denounce it as a forgery, is a mystery to me. If ployed, they were in fact devoting a part of the registered time would have disgraced himself, and utterly destroyed his high facts alleged are true, it would not have been proper for the GEN. SCOTT AND MR. TRIST.

The following extract from an article in the Courier and Enquirer of Saturday states so definitely the grounds of difference between Mr. Trist and Gen. Scorr that we cannot but suppose that it is nearly accurate in its details. Without founding any complaints against any person upon charges stated in this manner, we lay the allegations before our readers as entitled to that credit which their form and particularity give to them;

"Unless we have been entirely misled by our Southern respondents, Mr. TRIST's first step, on his arrival at Jalapa, was to request Gen. Scorr to transmit to its destination a sealed packet, addressed to the Mexican Secretary of State, which he enclosed to the General, and of the contents of which he gave him no account. Gen. Scott promptly informed him that he declined to do so; but that he should retain the letter, subject to Mr. Trist's order. His reply to Mr. Trist was of course in writing, and was so emphatic and With the favor of Heaver, upon their just cause, their exerthat has reached us of its contents is incorrect, the Union,

Mr. Trist, or more properly the Executive, of which in all this he is simply the tool, was thus baffled in his first at. Whig to unite with his brethren on every proper opportunity tempt to throw upon Gen. Scott the responsibility of whatever proposition to the Mexican Government his sealed packet contained. He then informed the General that he had come to Mexico with full authority to conclude an armistice with the Government of Mexico; to suspend all military operations; and to make all necessary arrangements preliminary to the negotiation of a treaty of peace. This fact has already been asserted in letters from Mexico, published in New Orleans and elsewhere; and we are assured by private advices that it is strictly true. Mr. Trist, moreover, submitted to Gen. Scott a letter from the Secretary either of State or of War, confirming in every respect the statement he had made, and directing him to recognise, in its fullest extent, Mr.

"Gen. Scott thus found himself, under the orders of the Department, virtually, though not formally, deprived of his command, and made subordinate to a clerk in the State Depermit him to interfere with the operations of the army which was under his command; that, under the circumstances in which that army was placed, an armistice was strictly a matments or States, and especially those which you may invade ter of military policy; and that he should recognise no suspension of hostilities to which his assent, as commander-inchief of the forces in the field, should not be previously given. At the same time, he wrote to the Secretary of War repeating his declarations to Mr. Trist, and assuring the Department that he should retain the actual command of the army

"This correspondence is on file at Washington; and a though we do not pretend to give the language used by either party, we appeal with confidence to the documents for full nation of this statement of their purport.

"This is the difference which has been characterized by the apologists of the Executive as simply a disagreement upon a point of etiquette. It involves, as will be seen from place. this statement of facts, a direct attempt to degrade Gen. Scott from his position as Commander-in-Chief, to that of subordi-

## THE PRESIDENT AT TAMMANY HALL.

In chronicling the doings at New York in honor ber of the St. Tammany Society, which may be ble and important places in it .- Kennebec Jour. interesting to some of our readers. It is copied from the Herald:

THE PRESIDENT'S INITIATION AS A MEMBER OF THE his Saturday afternoon excursion, and before he had swillowed the last mouthful of his supper, he was waited upon by a deputation from the Tammany Society, headed by ELIJIAF. Pundy, Esq., who respectfully informed him that his prewas required within the precincts of TANMANY HALL, and in the large room where members of the Tammany Society are usually initiated. Although tired and worn out as he was from the fatigues of the day, Mr. Polk cheerfully assented, and proceeded across the Park to that time-hon

We cannot, of course, speak of the ceremonies of initiawards informed that the goat, which is used by all societies on the occasion of initiations, was in excellent order, having feen didates: Far be it from us to debar any man, even previously fed fully three quarts of oats per day for a menth sual self-possession, and was not scared in the least. Nor,

we heard a buzz, and observed ELLIAH F. PURDY, Esq. leading from another room his excellency Mr. Polk.

Mr. Punny then said : "Fellow-citizens, I have the honor to introduce to you the President of the United States. Hats off, gentlemen," said some person, whose counter nance we did not recollect, and every man's hat was defied. James Conner, Esq. : "Gentlemen, I propose three cheers or James K. Polk, President of the United States."

" Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!" "Three more!"

" Hurrah, hurrah !" very lustily, and great clapping Mr. Polk : I am extremely happy, fellow-citizens, to peet there to-night in Tammany Hall. [Hurrah, hurrah! ou are aware that I am making a visit of respect to ceedingly gratified with the reception I have met with bu if it has been more gratifying in one place than in another, it has been in the Empire City of the Empire State. [Humah, After the fatigue I have undergone to-da and vesterday. I feel unable to address you as I would wish trust you will excuse me from saying more, and permit me retire to my lodgings after the exertions I have made.

The Presupent then sat down for a moment. States, such cheers as are heard in Tammany Hall and no where else, and such cheers as Democrats only can give

"Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah !" The crowd was now so dense that the President could n

Mr. PURDY : Gentlemen, if there is any place on rth that I can take liberties in, that place is Tammany Hall. Will you excuse the President from speaking nov re, and open a passage for him to go to his hotel and ake

"Make way ! make way !" and a passage was immediately The PRESIDENT, leaning on Mr. PURBY, then went out

INMIGRANTS. - We have been favored with the following statistics of emigration from January 1 to June 30, 1847. The table includes passengers of all descriptions.

Arrived.

Died on the passage as reported by captains.... Admitted to the marine hospital quarantine. Died in hospital.

Died within twenty-four hours of reception

Germans, as ships sailing from German ports are compelled amount .- Bultimore American. to have sufficient provisions on board. Most of the sick are in a famished condition, many of them in the same clothes in which they came on board the ship, without changing or wash-signation is published. The following paragraph ing on the voyage, and full of vermin. The discase called will show its character: ship fever is nothing new, and may be engendered any where "During the time since I gave in my resignation, I have

from the receiver of public revenue at Tampico, dated June pose to force me to remain, founded on the necessity of pre-17, in which he states that he has collected since the 7th of serving the present state of things without innovation, in order May last, on imports and tonnage, \$46,565 80. The value not to endanger the fate of this populous city and of the nation. of the imports during the period was \$314,212 95. He was The excitement has been very general, and even the troops looking hourly for two vessels from Havana that will pay a in the garrison and most numerous portion of the people have duty of 20,000 .- Picanune.

Skeleton of the Regiment.-During the American war, whilst Colonel Burgovne commanded in Cork, he saw a corpulent soldier among the spectators on the parade, whom addressed as follows : "Who are you, sir you must be drilled twice a day to bring down your corporation. Who are you, sir?" "Please your honor, (replied the soldier,)
I am, sir, the skeleton of the fifth regiment of foot, which
has just marched over from America." The fact was so, for party ' he who was created, not by party, but by the admirashow that the matter is a serious one, which has probably been soldier and Capt. Webb returned to Europe out of a full well considered.—Boston Duily Advertiser. A WHIG LETTER

PROM THE U. S. GAZETTE AND NORTH AMERICAN. ments of the following letter, from a much-respect-

We commend to our readers the admirable sentied fellow townsman, to the Whig Committee charged with the preparations for the dinner at the Museum in honor of our Declaration of Independence :

Seum in honor of our Declaration of Independence:

PHILABELPHIA, JUNE 24, 1847.

DEAR SIRS: I accept with great pleasure and with many thanks your invitation to the celebration by the Whig citizens of the city of Philadelphia of the approaching anniversary of Independence, to take place at the Chinese Museum on Monday July the 5th The Anniversary is emphatically a Whig Anniversary.

On the day thus celebrated it was that the Whigs of our country proclaimed their determination, at every hazard, to ssert an independent national existence, and to lay the foundation of freedom and happiness for generations to come. tions and sacrifices were crowned with success. We are their descendants-we bear their name, and I fully agree with you that the cause we are engaged in is, like theirs, "the cause of patriotism, and identified with the best interests of our common country; and that it is the duty of every true-hearted to give union and strength to their principles. For this good cause we have often taken counsel together, and together have employed all honorable means in our power to secure the pernanent enjoyment of the blessings handed down to us by the patriots who achieved our independence. Though our hopes ave been disappointed, it is not the less our duty to persewere. We must not suffer the Union to be endanged, nor its great interests to be sacrificed, through any neglect of ours. Misrule is now doing vast mischief. It is felt and seen, and, bad as it is, the worst is not yet. Greater and continually increasing evil is apprehended. Happily, the public sensibility is more than usually excited-universal anxiety prevails, and a deep conviction seems to have become general that the safety and welfare of our country and the preservation of our institutions demand an entire and thorough change of those entrusted with the powers of government,

Of this pervading sentiment the Whig standard is the raltances; hence the idea of constructing electrical telegraphs is lying point, and the great Whig party its steady supporters. REVOLUTION by ELECTION is now inscribed upon that standard-a complete change-so that wisdom, virtue, and patriotism may again find countenance in high places, and be employed in every branch of the public service to maintain the onor and protect the interests of our country. All who desire this change will be for us. We shall suc-

Yours, very truly, JOHN SERGEANT.

To BENJ. MATTHIAS, Esq. and others, Whig Committee. Mr. Evans .- The Kennebec Journal contradicts the report, which has gone the rounds of the papers, that Mr. Belcher, the Member of Congress elect from that district, was about to resign, in order that

the Hon. George Evans might be elected in his

Mr. PAKENHAM, the British Minister, was amongst the passengers for Liverpool who sailed from Bos-

Well knowing the very high estimation in which Mr. Evans is held by the ablest men of both parties in Congress, we are not at all surprised at the earnest solicitude of so many out of Maine to get of the President of the United States, on the occa- him there again, and their unwillingness even to sion of his late visit to that city, we overlooked the wait a couple of years till the Whig Administration subjoined account of his public initiation as a meni-shall call Mr. Evans to one of the most responsi-

We were told a day or two since, by a volunteer belonging to the first Indiana regiment, which has TAMMANY SOCIETY. - After the PRESIDENT'S return from just returned from Mexico, that of this regiment, which contained, when it was mustered into the service twelve months ago, over nine hundred men, only between four and five hundred are returning to their it was assigned the duty of guarding the depots along and pestilence .- Louisville Journal.

Hon, Dixon H. Lewis,-The friends of F As soon as the company were stationed in the order alated, Trade in general, and the admirers of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis in particular, as one of its most hearty advocates, have taken advantage of the temporary stay of that distinguished gentleman in New tion was couched in very flattering terms, and was signed by some one hundred names of the first men in the city.

In reply to the invitation the honorable gentleman briefly reviewed his course on the tariff, claimed nothing more than having done his duty, and concluded by regretting that his private business will not allow him the honor of dining with his free trade friends.

The new Indiana volunteer regiment, commanded by Col. Gorman, left their rendezvous opposite Louisville, on Sunday last, for the seat of war.

NEW YORK .- In the Senate of New York, on Thursday, Governor Young sent in the nomination of Thomas McKissock, of the county of Orange, for Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Marcus T. Reynolds, of Albany, who declined the appointment.

The Hon. Applison Gardiner resigned the office of Lieutenant Governor of the State, (to take effect on the 5th instant,) to accept the office of Judge of Appeals, to which he has been recently elected. 'he Senate therefore elected the Hon. ALBERT LESTER, of Ontario, temporary President of the Senate, to discharge the duties of Lieutenant Go-

Another Connecting Link .- A new company, entitled the Wilmington and, Manchester Railroad Company, has just been organized at Marion Courtnect the improvements of North and South Carolina, so as to have an unbroken link of improvement Gov. E. B. Dudley, of North Carolina, is the President of the Company, and every thing augurs well 30 for its success. Already the sum of \$319,000 has Of the number received at the hospital about three-fourths been subscribed, and, from the spirit evinced, no were landed from British vessels. Very few, indeed, were doubt seems to be entertained about getting the full

under circumstances of filthy confinement. -Jour. of Com. received singular tokens of the confidence of all classes of persons, the most influential in society. All have be sought me not THE REVENUE AT TAMPICO.-A letter has been received to persist in my intentions. I see in them a determined purbeen constant in their solicitations and their prayers.'

LIBERAL DONATION .- We are informed that Mr. Judah Touro, of New Orleans, has presented a church to the Hebrew congregation of that city, valued at \$40,000, to be fitted up at his own expense as a synagogue. Mr. Touro is rather remarkable in this line of bequest, and is not in the least exclusive. He some years since purchased a church in New Unitarian clergyman, with its annual revenue, which he is to straggling troops or reco enjoy during his lifetime. - Charleston News.

EFFECT OF THE TARIFF OF 1846 ON SUGARS.

Mr. Boyp, the custom-house weighmaster at New Orleans, has furnished the Commercial Times with the following comparative statement of the impor- an officer of the regular army to his brother. tation of sugar into New Orleans since the Tariff of 1846, and for the previous year, showing an correspondent of the Missouri Republican, of p enormous increase:

25th of June, 1846. Sugars imported from December 1, 1846, to June 25, 1847. Packages in all..... Importations of Sugars from December 1, 1845, to June 25, 1846, inclusive. 

Hogsheads.....

Showing an excess of importations for current year THE ELECTRO-TELEGRAPH, which now, in its combi tion with magnetism, is in such successful operation, was pro-

ing extract from the American Mechanics' Magazine for 1825 shows the weakness of the best authority, and the necessity of depending upon experiments for success: " Motion of the Electric Fluid .- It has long been received as a fact that an electrical discharge was capable of being transmitted through a very considerable distance (say two or three miles) instattaneously, and without any considerable diminution of its intensity. Mr. Barlow, however, by employing wires of various lengths, up to 840 feet, and measur ing the energy of the electrical action by a deflection produced

very rapidly and very nearly in the inverse ratio of the dis-

nounced to be chimerical only twenty years ago. The follow

MR. PRESCOTT, THE HISTORIAN.-We learn from the Mr. Parscorr a diploma from the Royal Society of Litera ture ; the first, we believe, ever sent to a citizen of the Uni ted States, and one whose value was materially increased in this instance by a note from the most distinguished man of ceed if we do our duty, and thus will our country be once letters now alive in England, Mr. Hallam, the President of the Society, expressing his great personal respect for Mr. left here, arises from a state of facts at the capital of the Re-Prescott, and the great value he places upon his works. The first London edition of "The Conquest of Peru" was sold in a few days after it was published, and the work seemed destined to a success at least as brilliant as that of either of

> CAPT. WEIGHTMAN .- This young officer, who commanded the artillery at the battle of Sacramento, and who accompanied Col. DONIPHAN throughout his long march, has a fact upon which he may be congratulated almost as much as upon his gallantry in battle. An extract of a letter from Captain WEIGHTMAN, published in the Richmond Republican, says:

> torical productions of so much merit as the three of Mr. Pres-

cott have never before come from any one author."

"I have, as far as I am at this moment informed, to congratulate myself upon a circumstance peculiar to my company. In a campaign of one year, marching as we have a distance of five thousand miles, I have not lost a man by sickness or from wounds received in battle. I will go home with my whole company, except the arm of one man, amputated in consequence of a wound received in battle

The Captain adds, that his own health is excellent, with the exception of "a slight cold, contracted from sleeping un-

Two statements appear in the New Orleans Picayune in vindication of the 2d Illinois Volunteers from an imputation contained in the report of General Lane of what fell under his observation at the battle of Buena Vista. The statements nomes. This regiment was not in any battle, but to are signed, the one by Lieut. Col. L. D. Morrison, of the 2d Illinois Volunteers, and the other by Colonel S. Churchill. the Rio Grande. Over one half of the men have The passage in General Lane's report referred to, is that died, or are in a dving condition, by diseases com- wherein, after having stated that the 2d Indiana Regiment remon to the wretched climate. Far harder was the tired in some disorder, he says: "At the same time one of lot of these poor fellows, who wasted away under the Illinois Regiments, not under my command, but stationed the fell influence of pestilence, than that of those at some distance in rear and on the right of my position, also who met with quick deaths on the battle-field. On retired to the rear." Col. M. states that the 2d Illinois did rethe heads of the promoters of this unjust war rests tire, but in obedience to the order of Colonel Churchill, chief a most fearful responsibility; for they are responsi- of the staff upon the field, who, seeing that they were exposble for the deaths of the many thousands who have ed to be flanked and swept away by the enemy, in consealready fallen victims to the stern terrors of battle quence of the retreat of the Indiana Regiment, ordered them to retire, which they did, says Colonel Churchill, in good order, till he directed them to halt, when they did so, and im- his country and spend the remnant of his days in some foreign

FOR CALIFORNIA. - A detachment of troops destined for Col. J. D. Stevenson's Regiment, now in California, will sail for the Pacific on the 15th of July. All letters, papers, or York to tender him a public dinner. The invita- packages for persons now in California, directed to the Captain (James M. Turner) at New York, post paid, will be delivered.

> TROOPS DECLINED .- We learn from the Wilmington (Del.) Gazette that the Secretary of War has declined the services Gazette that the Secretary of War has declined the services of Captain Wm. Hemphill Jones's company of volunteers, and wounded that are here, as well as the ordnance and subraised in that place, assigning as a reason that the Department did not need any more men at present.

EXCHANGE BANK OF VIRGINIA .- At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Exchange Bank at Norfolk, on Thursday, the question of acceding to the proposition to establish a branch of that Bank at Alexandria was submitted and decided in the affirmative. The branch is engrafted on the pre sent Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, the capital of which is \$82,000, to which the Exchange Bank adds \$100,000 of its the "Office of the Exchange Bank at Alexandria" \$182,000.

branch, Robert Jamieson, Lewis McKenzie, Cassius Gen. Simos Cameron, of Pennsylvania, presiding. F. LEE, and LOUIS A. CAZENOVE.

From Four Lyavenwourn .- We learn by private letters dated the 20th instant, from Fort Leavenworth, that Capt. Shepard's company of the battalion of infantry starts from the fort on the 17th instant, and Capt. Weekner's on the 18th, en voute for Santa Fe.

Lieut. Col. Easton, Lieut. Holmes, Adjutant of the battalion, Surgeon Malin, and others of the staff, together with the remainder of the battalion, were to take up their line of march on the morning of the 21st instant.

None of the mounted regiment of Missouri volunte of the Illinois regiment and battalion, had arrived at the fort House. South Carolina, the object of which is to con- at that date, though they were expected soon. Probably the regiments would start from Independence.-St. Louis Union.

APPRAY AND DEATH .- A rencontre took place at New Orleans on the 25th ultimo between Mr. ROBERT SHORT-RIDGE, a clerk in the employ of Alfred Penn & Co., and Mr. O. A. TARBONNY, a sampler, at Mr. G. W. Sully's, cotton broker, which resulted in the death of the latter. It appears that some misunderstanding had for some time existed between the parties, and Mr. Tarbonny, meeting his adversary, as saulted him with a cane which he carried. On being struck, Mr. Shortridge drew a revolving pistol and fired three shots The letter from SANTA ANNA withdrawing his re- at the assailant, the last of which took fatal effect, perforating the heart and lungs. Shortridge immediately put himself in charge of the police, and after a brief examination was set at large on mere nominal bail, it being the opinion of the Reorder that he had acted in self-defence. It was supposed,

NEW FIRE-ARM .- We witnessed some experiments on Saturday made with a new piece of musketry—we had almost said ordnance—recently completed at the U. S. Armory in model prepared by Mr. Cyrus Buckland, the skilful master machinist of the Armory. It is called a Wall Rifle, and is the first piece of the kind ever manufactured in the United diameter at the breech, 21 inches ; diameter at the muzzle, 14 inches; weight of the barrel 30 pounds, and of the whole piece about 35 pounds. The charge of powder was 178 grains, and the weight of the balls or slugs 21 ounces. piece of canvass, 74-by 81 feet, with a painted ring in the centre 14 inches in diameter, was pierced by the balls, at a distance of half a mile, 21 times in 24, three of them piercing the ring in the centre. The rifle is designed for light mount exclusive. He some years since purchased a church in New Orleans, and presented the Rev. Mr. Clapp, a distinguished or mule, whence it might do formidable execution upon the noitring parties of an enemy

FROM JALAPA, (Mexico.)

We copy from the Circleville (Ohio) Herald subjoined extracts from a private letter, written deem this letter, and that which follows it from ticular interest at the present moment:

I do not see at present any prospect of peace, although have many rumors to that effect. Gen. Scorr, with about from the capital of the Republic. It is a shame that our Ge ernment does not send him more assistance, and that immestely, for he is losing most precious time. This delay allo the enemy to raise another army, cast new cannon, and ma fight again ere we arrive at the halls of the Montezumas. The the Mexicans will make another effort to drive us back ere very get to the city of Mexico I have no doubt, and that we we defeat them I also have no doubt, but I am afraid that we we have a hard fight and suffer considerable loss. Gen. So will not have over 8,000 troops, and I believe he intends penetrate to the city with this small force. He is playing bold game, and has the lives of many in his hands, and, shou we by accident be defeated or repulsed, he will be held responsible for this gallant little army. We received orde from Gen. Scott yesterday to abandon this town and join his as sooon as possible; so I now have some chance of gratifyin my wishes in seeing the great city of Mexico.

This cutting off communication is owing to the want of troops, and the Administration will be responsible for it. Ger, Scott should not advance beyond the city of Puebla with less than 25,000 good and well-disciplined troops, and he runs great risk in going with less. However, I am glad to have an opportunity of going at all, and of course am delighted : being again in the advance.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

Last night an express (a Mexica,) June 7, 1847.

Last night an express (a Mexican) succeeded in running the gauntlet and reaching this post with despatches from the General-in-Chief at Puebla. This post is to be abandoned entirely for the present, and all the troops are ordered forward as soon as the munitions of war and the subsistence stores are sent forward to Perote, which henceforward is to be the only in a magnetic needle, has found that the intensity diminishes depot this side of Vera Cruz. All the forces at Perote, wit Boston Advertiser that the last mail from London brought to trated at Puebla with all practicable dispatch. For the preent, the line of communication between this and Vera Cruzie to be abandoned, and our reliance for the subsistence of the ar-

my, until certain developments transpire, will be upon the sur

rounding country.

This total revolution in the plans of General Scott since he ermined to make an immediate and decisive attack upon the city of Mexico, with all the forces now in the country he car concentrate at Puebla, without waiting for reinforcements from the United States. In this way he can march with an army its predecessors—one of its critics remarking that "three his- of about 7,500 men, besides a large supply of ordnance and heavy breaching batteries, several mortar batteries, besides his light artillery. In the event of Santa Anna being declared Dictator—a result not improbable from present appearances the object of Gen. Scott will be not only to reduce the city of Mexico, but to form an alliance with the opponents of Santa Anna, and in this way overthrow the Government, and place the exercise of its functions in the hands of wiser, more discreet, more friendly inclined, and more honest Mexican states The move is a bold and decisive one, but is rendered absolutely necessary from the circumstances at present exist ing in this country, added to the unaccountable tardiness of the arrival of new troops.

Should Gen. Cadwalader reach here with a portion of his

orces, he is to go forward immediately until he reaches the General-in-Chief, and which will of course strengthen him in his contemplated assault upon the city of Mexico so much the more. Of the probabilities of a battle in front of the capital there is but little doubt. The better opinion, however, is, that it will not be a very obstinate one, nor very disastrous to our arms. This is mere matter of opinion; and my own judgment is, we shall have a far more obstinate struggle than is at present contemplated by our commanding generals. If General Scott succeeds in his present plan, he feels an abiding confidence that he can so far terminate the war in two month from this time, as to lay a permanent foundation for a treaty of peace. In this, also, I think he is mistaken, having my own pinion upon the acknowledged treachery and baseness of ali

Herrera has established a new paper at Mexico, and openly dvocates peace with our country. He maintains, with a great deal of tact and force, that the Republic of Mexico can obtain better terms from the United States in settling this conflict now than they will be ever able to obtain hereafter; and frankly concedes, that although Mexico may procrastinate the war for several years to come, yet, in the end, she will have to sue for peace, and accept just such terms as the United States feels inclined to award her.

Herrera is exceedingly bitter upon Santa Anna and his policy, insisting that the only result of his operations will be, in the end, to exterminate Mexico as a nation, and to throw her whole territory into the power of the United States; that Santa Anna intends, when he can hold out no longer, to secure as much of the spoils as possible, and to entirely abandon A friend of mine has a number of the called the "Reasoner."

I think you can with confidence rely upon hearing startling news from our army within the next sixty days. In half that time Mexico will be either reduced, and our flag floating in trinmoh from its battlements, or Gen. Scott's army will be virtually exterminated. If the former is the result of his movements, of which I entertain no reasonable doubt, he then designs opening the communication again between Vera Cruz and the Capital of the Republic. A large train is on its way sistence stores; which, when accomplished, the whole garrison at Jalana will be put in motion for the advance of the army There are over seven hundred in the hospital, which will require a good deal of transportation to forward them, without jeoparding their lives. The critical position of our army de-

EXTENSION OF THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

nands, however, that the risk should be incurred.

In pursuance of a call through the public papers, a meeting of citizens of Baltimore and others friendly to the extension of capital, making the capital of the branch under the name of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad to Harrisburg, by means of the charter granted to the York and Cumberland The Stockholders then elected as Directors of the new Railroad Company, was held at Baltimore on Tuesday last,

> THOMAS C. HAMBLY, Esq., of York, was introduced to the meeting, and addressed it for the space of about half an hour. He said he had been sent here to consult with the citizens of Baltimore in relation to the expediency of subscribing to the stock of the York and Cumberland Railroad, the char ter of which he read to the meeting. As one of the Commis sioners he disclaimed any unfriendly feelings to any projected connexion between Baltimore and the Ohio by other routes, but asserted that they were anxious to connect with Baltimore by this route because of the benefit to be derived to the valley the Susquehanna from our markets, which benefit he contended would be mutual. He concluded by informing the meeting that the Commissioners had with them the books, which had been opened for subscriptions of stock to the Company, and that they were ready to receive such subscription

as they might be disposed to make. FREDERICK WATTS, Esq., the President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, then rose and advocated the connexion between Baltimore and the Valley of the Susquehanna by means of the proposed route.

The addresses of both the gentlemen were listened to with much interest by the meeting and were loudly applauded; and a Committee was appointed to call upon the citizens of Balti more and solicit subscriptions to the stock of said Company.

FIRE AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE .- The poor-house Attleborough, Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire last Wednesday morning, and five persons, two aged men and three boys, were burnt to death. They were in the upper part of the building, and could not be saved. The remain der of the inmates, about fifteen, were got out safely. The fire is supposed to have been communicated by some one of

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER .- The steamboat Star-Spangled Banner, Capt. Pierce, struck a snag on the 29th instant, near Thomas's Point, ten miles above Baton Rouge, this town, got up as an experiment by Major Ripley from a and sank in a few minutes. Four or five persons were drown ed. A great portion of the cabin baggage was saved-nearly all else a total loss. The cabin floated from the hull, with a number of persons on it, and was landed some eight miles States. The length of the barrel is 35 inches, caliber 1 inches; below. A portion of the 3d Indiana regiment was on board, bound home; also, a large number of German immigrants, who by this accident are left quite destitute.—N. O. Delta.

> ACCIDENTS .- An Irishman, while going out of Hartford Connecticut, on the freight train on Monday morning, about eight o'clock, struck his head against a bridge, and was knocked off into the Little River. He was immediately ta-ken out of the water, and found to be dead. On Sunday morning, Jarvis Buckland, while bathing in Connecticut river, at Warehouse Point, was drowned. His body was soon after found near the spot where he was drowned. His age was 45, and he has left a wife and one child.